

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA

Bombarding and Burning of San Juan by U. States Sloop of War Cyane--The town totally destroyed--Exciting Scenes.

Not long ago, the inhabitants of San Juan de Nicaragua, or Greytown, inflicted great insults upon Hon. Solon Borland, our Minister to Central America. The fact being laid before our Government, the U. S. Sloop of War Cyane was dispatched to San Juan, commissioned to demand a full and satisfactory apology for the outrage, and also to settle certain difficulties between American citizens and the local authorities. The amount of money involved was twenty thousand dollars.

The Cyane arrived at San Juan on the 11th inst., twenty-one days from New York, and at once entered upon the business. The people, however, took every attempt at amicable adjustment with insult and disdain.

After giving ample time and no apology having been received, Capt. Hollins, on the 14th, issued a proclamation to the authorities and residents, that unless an apology was made by 3 A. M., on the 23d, and the money paid over, he would bombard the town. The commander of an English war steamer, entered a protest against these proceedings, but Capt. Hollins said he intended to carry out his instructions and obey orders at all hazards. He in the meantime, took possession of the British Company's steamers, and sent them to the town, offering protection to all who chose to accept it.

The designated hour arrived, but no apology. Within one minute of 3 o'clock A. M., on the 15th, the cannon commenced and continued with long intervals till 3 P. M. During the intervals the residents allowed no disposition to come to terms. They had left for the woods in the morning, leaving all their property behind them.

At 4 P. M. a party was sent on shore to burn the town. In a few hours the whole place was in ruins--only one or two small buildings remaining in the suburbs to mark the spot.

The Tribune learns some further interesting particulars of this transaction, from which we copy:

Greytown consisted of about 30 houses, nearly all of them built of wood, and by far the greater proportion of them constructed in the U. States and taken there on ship-board. One of these--Lyon's hotel--cost \$15,000. Not more than one-fourth of the houses in the new part of town, which has been built since 1850, were occupied, but were deserted from business considerations some time previous to this affair. The population of Greytown consisted of about 500 persons altogether; of which number 10 or 12 were from the U. States, about 25 were Englishmen and 12 Frenchmen and Germans. The remainder of the population were Jamaican negroes and native. The Americans, English, French and Dutch were engaged in hotel keeping and trade.

The houses occupied by the natives and negroes were principally frame buildings with roofs of thatched palm-leaf.

When the Cyane appeared before Greytown and demanded satisfaction to the amount of \$20,000, threatening bombardment if not complied with at a given hour it was not heeded by the inhabitants that the town was to be demolished, pillaged and burned.

They expected that a few shots would be fired into the town, that a few houses would be performed, and then hostilities would cease. Most of the English, however, went for protection on board of the British war steamer Bermuda, Capt. Jolly, lying in the harbor. Mr. Fabens, U. S. Agent together with six or eight of the Americans, sought protection under the flag of the U. States on board of the Cyane and the remainder of the inhabitants of Greytown, including all of the French and natives, together with a few English and Americans, left the place during the night and morning preceding its destruction. They all encamped together on the shore in the woods about a mile distant. Not anticipating the entire demolition of the town by bomb-shells and torpedoes, they took but little effects with them. All the property left was destroyed. Consequently the homeless inhabitants were in great suffering for the want of food, and of protection from the weather when our informant left. They had stretched up sheets for tents, and many were obliged to sleep in the open air without the least shelter, and were half-famished for the want of food. A brig laden with provisions, which had just arrived as the bombardment commenced has probably supplied them.

The terms of Capt. Hollins not being complied with he opened his fire promptly at the appointed time, early every shot doing execution. He fired about two hundred shots, but not burning up the town as he desired, he sent ashore a launch with a lieutenant and about twenty-five men, who proceeded to set on fire all that remained of Greytown.

The day before the bombardment Capt. Hollins took possession of the guns which were for the protection of the town and took them to Punta Arenas and placed them in the keeping of the agent of the Transit Company. During the bombardment two shots were aimed at the flag staff from which floated the Mosquito flag. The first ball severed the flag-staff, and down came the flag to half mast, and the second ball cut the staff half off from which it was suspended.

While the Cyane was encamping, a note was received by Capt. Hollins from the Captain of the British steamer Bermuda stating that he regretted that he had not a British vessel of war there of the size of the Cyane--he would have been glad to visit. Capt. Hollins, in reply to the note, regretted that Capt. Jolly had not just such a vessel, but he believed that the United States could get possession of them on the same terms as they got the Cyane. There was a good deal of anxious looks for the British mail steamer Despatch, hourly expected, and remarks were made that when she arrived hostilities would immediately be suspended.

Just as the town was about to be burned the mail steamer arrived, but the Cyane set about her work notwithstanding. The British vessel did not interfere, and after the affair was all over, the mail steamer left for some other port, having the Bermuda in tow. It is said, she went to Port Royal to report the fact to the squadron.

The amount of property destroyed by the bombardment is estimated at half a million of dollars.

Several of the residents of Greytown came to New York by the Prometheus, being provided with free passage by the agent. Two persons were said to be missing, and it was feared they had been burned.

The residents are quite anxious that the Democratic party, which they consider a just and equitable one, should be particularly successful in the coming election, and that the Democratic party should be able to make use of the money in any way.

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President's Message.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I have received the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law." It reaches me in the expiring hours of the session, and time does not allow a full opportunity of examining and considering its provisions, or of stating at length the reasons which forbid me to give it my signature. It belongs to that class of measures which are commonly known as internal improvements by the general government, and which, from a very early period have been deemed of doubtful constitutionality and expediency, and have thus failed to obtain the approbation of successive Chief Magistrates.

On such an examination of this bill as it has been in my power to make, I recognize in certain provisions, national in their character, and which, if they stood alone, it would be compatible with my convictions of public duty to assent to, but at the same time it embraces others which are merely local and not, in my judgment, warranted by any safe or true construction of the constitution. To make proper and sound discrimination between these different provisions would require a deliberate discussion of general principles as well as a careful scrutiny of details for the purpose of tightly applying those principles to each separate item of appropriation.

Public opinion with regard to the value and importance of internal improvement in this country is undivided. There is a disposition on all hands to have them prosecuted with energy, and to see the benefits sought to be obtained by them fully realized. The prominent point of difference between those who have been regarded as the friends of a system of internal improvements by the General Government, and those adverse to such a system, has been one of constitutional power, though more or less connected with questions of expediency. My own judgment, it is well known, has on both grounds been opposed to a general system of internal improvements by the Federal Government. I have entertained the most serious doubts from the inherent difficulties of its application, as well as from past unsatisfactory experience by the General Government, as to render its use advantageous to the country at large or effectual for the accomplishment of the object contemplated.

I shall consider it incumbent upon me to present to Congress at its next session a matured view of the whole subject, and to endeavor to define approximately at least, and according to my own convictions, what appropriations of this nature by the General Government for the great interests of the United States require, and the constitution will admit and sanction, in case no substitute should be devised capable of reconciling difficulties both of constitutionality and expediency.

In the absence of the requisite means and time for duly considering the whole subject at the present, and discussing such possible substitute, it becomes necessary to return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, and for the reasons thus briefly submitted to the consideration of Congress to withhold from it my approbation.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, D. C., August 4, 1854.

A Child Fascinated by a Snake.

The editor of the St. Louis Herald relates an instance of a child being fascinated by a black snake, seven feet, six inches long. The child it is said, was a little daughter of a man named O'Mara, about 13 years of age, residing in Franklin county, Mo. About nine months ago, the parents observed the child to be pining away, and becoming very weak and pale, without apparent cause. By the time winter had set in, she was a mere skeleton, but began to revive with the cold weather. As soon as spring arrived, however, she could not be prevailed upon to eat any victuals in her father's house, but would take a piece of bread and butter, or a piece of meat, and go out to the edge of the creek to eat it. The family noticed her regularly, always going precisely to the same place, and invariably complaining of being hungry after her return, when, if more victuals would be given to her, she would again return to the creek, as they thought to eat. Finally, her father determined to catch her, and followed her as she proceeded to the bank of the creek. We now let the Herald tell the rest of the story.

As soon as the child was seated, the father saw a huge black snake, slowly raise his head into her lap and receive the bread and butter from her hand; and when she would attempt to take a bite of the bread, the snake would commence hissing; and become apparently angry, when the child, trembling like a leaf, would promptly return the bread to the monster. The father was completely paralyzed, not being able to move hand or foot--entertaining a great dread for snakes, he felt alarmed for the safety of the child, not knowing the nature of the snake or the extent of the influence on his child.

His blood became almost clogged in his veins, and he groined in perfect agony, which caused the snake to become alarmed, and glide away into the creek. The child then immediately sprang to her feet and ran home, apparently much frightened. Her father followed her, but she refused to answer any questions, and he then resolved to detain the child at home, but he was advised to permit her to go again next day to the creek, and to follow her and kill the snake. Next morning she took a piece of bread and went out to the creek; her father followed her with his gun in his hand, and as soon as the snake made his appearance shot him through the head. The child swooned, the snake quivered and worked himself around awhile, and then died; the child in the meantime recovered from her swoon, but was immediately seized with spasms acting in a manner resembling the writhing of the snake, and finally died at the same moment the snake did, apparently in the greatest agony.

The Herald, further, that it will be set down as only a "snake story," reiterates that it is true, and says the relatives of the little girl will corroborate the statement. There is a good deal of exaggeration in the above, and absolute delusion, there is no doubt. The idea of snake charming is long ago exploded, though it is not doubted that the morbid fears of persons often lead them to acts, under such circumstances, which are unaccountable and sometimes even fatal.

SOMEWHERE FOR SUPPLIES--Illinois Central Railroad--Stock is selling in New York for \$105, on which \$5 only has been paid. This is indeed getting something for almost nothing. We suppose, however, it is unduly high, worth only \$10, for the company will build their road, costing \$17,000,000, from the proceeds of the sale of land made them by Congress, and have a surplus probably of four or five millions (in lands) over. Four thousand five hundred shares of the stock, on which \$5 only has been paid, were sold in New York, on the 17th of July, for \$105 25.

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Democratic Sentinel.



CADIZ, OHIO.

WEDNESDAY-EVENING, AUG. 16, 1854.

FOR THE JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

SHEPARD F. NORRIS,

OF CLEVELAND COUNTY.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

ALEX. P. MILLER,

OF BUTLER COUNTY.

Blank Deeds.

We have a splendid assortment of Blank Deeds for sale at this office.

I legion of Honor!

The following gentlemen have paid their subscriptions to the Sentinel since August 9, 1854.

J. A. Vincent, Franklin township,	\$1.50
John Mitchell, Cadiz township,	.50
P. Barber,	.75
E. T. Ramsey, California,	.75
James Endsley, Sr., Archer tp.,	1.00
W. Vaughn,	1.25
E. Johnson, Moorefield tp.,	1.50
Samuel Colvin, Freepport tp.,	3.00
M. Leeper,	1.00
M. Riley, Washington "	3.00
Jas. Clark,	.75
Israel Birney, Nottingham tp.,	1.50

Thank you, gentlemen, thank you.

A number of new subscribers have been added to our list during the past week. Who will bring us the largest list next Monday? Let all of our friends make an effort.

We'll wager an old ink leg that the author of the communication in the last Republican who signs himself "One of the old line," had to borrow the Sentinel in which he read the Nebraska bill. Did he not, Richard?

Francis Dick, the murderer, is to be hung in Dayton, O., on the 2nd Friday of September next.

We should be pleased if our neighbor would publish at what we said on the 8th of February, 1854, about the Nebraska bill, when he tries to make out our course "inconsistent." That would look more honorable.

HARDWARE--O. Stimmens has purchased the Hardware store of A. H. Burch, and removed it to the post office building in Kilgore block. Mr. S. says that he is determined to keep a full and general supply of all kinds of Hardware, &c., which he will sell as cheap as they do in Wheeling or Steubenville. Always encourage your own merchants and mechanics in preference to those abroad.

The author of the communication in the last Republican, who signs himself "Anti-Nebraska-Bill" is known; and we should not be surprised if he would have come to this office before six months, and ask us to publish communications defending himself from the calumnies of such men as the present editor of the Republican, as he has done on former occasions.

Democrats of Harrison county, remember your primary meetings on next Saturday. We wish to see a full delegation from every township in the county in Cadiz next Monday.

Hon. A. G. Dimmock, former editor of this paper, and more recently warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, has purchased the Sandusky Mirror establishment of the Messrs. Cables. Mr. D. is a good democrat, and will publish a good paper.

The democracy of Harrison county are fully capable of attending to their own affairs without asking the advice of such men as Richard Hutton. When they need advice from fusion Tories they will seek some other source for that article than the editor of the Republican.

The whigs of Belmont county, have nominated a regular whig ticket. Fusion does not take there.

We would advise our neighbor to write another communication, and sign it "A Democrat." Your "ear mark" stick out rather prominent, Richard.

The democracy of Carroll county hold their primary meetings on Saturday the 2nd day of September, and their county convention on Monday the 9th.

According to our neighbor's paper for the last three or four weeks, his readers would have supposed that we were not worthy of notice. But he does not make true his assertions, for in his last paper we find six editorial articles and three communications, all devoted particularly to this same "Chapley Allen," the same person that Richard Hutton said "no person pays any attention to him." Whether our neighbor at large tells the truth, we leave his readers to judge.

The papers in Harrison and Jefferson are in favor of holding the Congressional Convention at Harlem Springs, on the 30th of August. So far as we are advised we believe both time and place will suit the Democracy of Columbiana. What says Carroll?--New Lisbon Patriot.

An Carroll county does not hold her primary meetings until the 2nd of September, it will be impossible to hold the congressional convention at the time above designated. We will make another suggestion: Suppose that it be held at Harlem Springs, on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1854, instead of the 30th of August. What say the central committees in Columbiana, Carroll and Jefferson. Let us hear immediately.

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Jacob Bickenseder--Cadiz Branch.

The editor of the Steubenville Herald, after copying a long article from the Cleveland Leader, (the editor of which he would not believe on oath,) prating up and giving somewhat of a history of Jacob Bickenseder, the fusion candidate for member of the board of public works, adds the following:

"In connection with the above remarks, contemplating the standing and capability of Mr. Bickenseder--we wish to say as a matter of justice to his qualifications as an engineer, that he is not responsible for the location of the Cadiz Branch of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, while in the employ of the company. Such a charge has been preferred against him by the Democratic press, and among them, the Cadiz Sentinel, the editor of which, should have, if he did not know better, that area of the road was located by Mr. A. L. Frazer, by the direction of the Board, with an eye single to its cheapness--deeming no object whether the seven miles could be run in 20 or 30 minutes. A road ample to the trade upon it was all they desired, and which they thought to have accomplished--hence the unfortunate measuring an engineer's qualifications by the engineering upon the Cadiz Branch, and that of Mr. Bickenseder, more particularly, who has nothing to do with the location of this road, either directly or indirectly."

It is a fact that cannot be denied that Jacob Bickenseder, Jr., was chief engineer of the S. & I. R. R. the Cadiz Branch included, and as such engineer, all other engineers on the road submitted their reports to him for his rejection or approval. This is the business of all chief engineers, so we have been informed by men who know. Now we would ask our friend Allison if it is at all probable that A. L. Frazer, located the Cadiz Branch without first submitting his report to the Chief Engineer. Mr. Bickenseder will not say that he did. If he had done so it would have been treating him with contempt, and not showing him the honor that was due to his position. All apologies for Mr. B. are useless. His engineering qualities have been greatly overrated. There is another question that we would ask friend Allison: Why was it that Mr. B. came and viewed the road before it was located, if he had nothing to do with its location?

What we said before in relation to Mr. B. we still believe to be true, and that is, "that if he does not keep the financial department of the public works any straighter than he located the Cadiz Branch that it will soon run out of money and credit both." This comes off about Mr. Frazer locating the Branch is all gammon. We know that Mr. F. done the engineering, but he submitted his reports to the chief engineer, Jacob Bickenseder, Jr., the present fusion candidate for member of the Board of Public Works.

A Good Polish.

A day or two since, the agent for the sale of G. Duran's Fat Percha Oil Polish, called on us and insisted on exhibiting its excellent qualities on our old stoga boots, (the best that we have,) and he did show that his article was really a meritorious invention. The compound is about as thick as cream, and is rubbed on the leather with a piece of sponge tied to a stick, and when applied, it not only leaves a beautiful polish equal to varnish on the leather, but when it is allowed to dry, which takes only a minute or two, it will not soil the whitest handkerchief. His blacking also renders the leather impervious to wet. It is claimed for it, that it renders the leather soft and more lasting, but as to these qualities we cannot speak. That it is a superior labor-saving polish there is no doubt. For sale in this place only by S. & H. McFadden.

A Noble Pair.

John Woods and Charles Reemelin were the big dogs in the puddle who croaked to a gathering of Whigs and Abolitionists at Hamilton one day last week. John Woods and Charles Reemelin together. Amazing! did you exclaim? Nary bit. "A noble feeling makes us wondrous kind!" Two men who have abused each other as vilely as have these, for a long series of years, ought certainly not carry their mutual hatred into the next world, where they may happen to occupy the same apartment, and the perfection of charity in them to hug and join in brotherhood before they are called away.

True, they might have found a better cause of reconciliation than abuse of the Democratic party, but as Reemelin has been going off as his Woods been going off his life, no better hand of union. Reemelin now hates the Democracy because it has honored him with its confidence, its trusts, and its public posts--has made him all his, and will touch him no more. Woods hates them because they never would trust him, but repudiated him from places after he had reached it from others. They are now together--are floating in the same boat, and will sink beneath the same wave--Reemelin, however, will sink deeper, for such a weight of demagoguism, treachery, ingratitude and self-sufficiency must find the lowest deep.--Ch. Eng.

Even here in Harrison county we have such a noble pair like unto Charles Reemelin and Johnny Woods. They have abused and blackguarded one another at such a rate heretofore, that their blackguardism became stale. Now they are as thick as brothers. They have even traveled and slept together within a month past. No wonder they fuse, when their natural dispositions are so near alike.

Late Elections.

In North Carolina the democracy have elected their Governor and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

In Kentucky the "Know Nothings" have carried every thing before them.

In Missouri Col. Benton has been defeated by a "Know Nothing" Whig.

In Iowa the anti-Nebraska ticket has triumphed.

The Democracy of the Columbia district have nominated the Hon. E. B. Olds as their candidate for Congress.

Judge Spaulding.

Rev. Joseph Gordon, formerly of New Athens in this county, but now editor of the Presbyterian Free Press, published at Yellow Springs, Green county, Ohio, shows up this arch demagogue in his true character in the following article. It will be recollected that Judge Spaulding was the prime mover in the late fusion convention. How can a cause prosper that has such a demagogue for its leader? We ask our free soil friends to give Mr. Gordon's article a careful perusal.

Some of the papers are lauding this gentleman for his course in the Convention of the 13th July. We cannot join in these laudations. In our judgment, his course smacked much more of the demagogue than of the man of principle. The first sentence of his speech after reading the resolutions, was of exordium appeal to unwary prejudices. He remarked that "the Convention had not met for the construction of a Pittsburgh platform, but for a broader purpose." That broader purpose was the purpose of removing down that road to the single point of opposition to the extension of slavery. This mode of widening a platform by cutting of both ends, is certainly a novel invention, worthy of yankee ingenuity. The object of the above remark was obvious. It was designed to pander to supposed prejudices of Whig and Democrats against the doctrine and positions of the Free Soles. We say supposed prejudices, for we verily believe that, in the mass of the convention, no such prejudices were felt. The Judge, we thought, imagined their existence, and took this course to appease them.

But it was in the remark of the gentleman in regard to the Democratic resolution of the 8th of January, 1848, in reply to Mr. Pardee, that his demagoguism was most conspicuously exhibited. The remark was that "he had had a hand in concocting that resolution,--that it was designed to promote the election of Cass to the Presidency; and was cunningly worded to appear to say something, and yet mean nothing." Then, according to his own confession, Judge Spaulding was engaged in, and knew the business in 1848. We know of nothing baser than the attempt to cheat the people into the support of a candidate or a party on the ground of their adhesion to certain principles, while it is known to the leaders that in heart they despise them; and at the same time to so frame the declaration of these principles as to afford a cover for premeditated treason. This is what Mrs. Opie would call "lying by implication," and it is immensely meaner than to tell an open and direct falsehood. It is emphatically "paling in a double sense; keeping the work of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope."

As Judge Spaulding was guilty of this in 1848 by his own confession, we must be excused for thinking him actuated by the same thing of the same spirit in 1854. His influence, if we have been rightly informed, was exerted to prevent the committee on resolutions presenting a broader and more spirited platform--one more worthy of the crisis, and of the spirit of freedom.

In view of these facts the reader will not be surprised to learn that the same gentleman was last fall a most bitter and decided opponent of the "fusion movement," in Cuyahoga county: the same movement of which he now assumes to be a special champion.

Bombardment of Greytown.

We never imagined, and we presume no sensible Democrat ever did, that President Pierce would not encounter a strong opposition from certain quarters. Opposition was to be expected from such papers as the New York Tribune.

Well, President Pierce and Congress seem to have had the good luck to keep these gentry busy. They had hardly exhausted their wrath on one topic, till another came along. On the heels of the Nebraska hurrah humbug, comes the payment of the Texas creditors; and immediately following that comes the news of the destruction of Greytown, (the British name,) or San Juan, as the natives call it. In this way the agitation pot is kept boiling, and Greeley & Co. find something to do. The circumstances which led to the destruction of this little place, says the Stark County Democrat, are in brief, these: American property, belonging to the Transit Company, was, at two different times, destroyed by the lawless residents of Greytown. The property destroyed amounted to some twenty-four thousand dollars. In addition to this, a few weeks ago Hon. Solon Borland, American Minister to Central America, was grossly insulted by the citizens of Greytown. The U. States Government, thinking it was high time to put a stop to this Algerine conduct, sent Commander Hollins with the Cyane to demand an apology for the insult offered to Mr. Borland, and recompense for the other outrages. These demands were treated with contempt, though couched in proper language, and insult was added to injury. Not even a respectful response was given.

Under these circumstances, Captain Hollins gave them a certain time to answer him, which he did, stopping at intervals to give them an opportunity to arrange matters. No lives were lost, the inhabitants having left the place before the firing commenced. The place contained from three to five hundred inhabitants, mostly Negroes from Jamaica, and some natives from the Mosquito shore. The Union says:

"We cannot regret the necessity of having to resort to such extreme measures, particularly against so weak a body of men; but when such outrages are perpetrated against the property of our citizens and the honor of our government, and when they are perpetrated by a band of lawless men, who acknowledge no responsibility for their crimes, our government surely cannot be expected to overlook the outrages because the offenders are weak. The character of the perpetrators of the offences entitles them to no sympathy, and we are sure they will receive no sympathy from the just and orderly citizens of our country, who are not bent on condemning the administration for partisan purposes. Opposition journals may identify themselves with such offenders by taking sides against the government, but we have no apprehensions as to the final judgment of all impartial men."

Read an article from the Philadelphia Enquirer in another column, on this subject.

We publish below the land bill passed at the session just closed. It was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, and was not amended in the Senate.

AN ACT to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the public lands of the United States which shall have been in market for ten years or upwards, prior to the time of application to enter the same under the provisions of this act, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at the price of one dollar per acre; and all of the land of the United States that shall have been in market for fifteen years or upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at twenty-five cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty years or upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at fifty cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty-five years or upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at seventy-five cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for thirty years or upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That upon every reduction in price under the provisions of this act, the occupant and settler upon the lands shall have the right of pre-emption at such graduated price, upon the same terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations, upon which the public lands of the United States are now subject to the right of pre-emption until within thirty days preceding the next graduation or reduction that shall take place; and if not so purchased, shall again be subject to the right of pre-emption for eleven months, as before, and so on, from time to time, as reductions take place: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any right which has or may accrue by virtue of any act granting pre-emption to actual settlers upon public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person applying to enter any of the aforesaid lands shall be required to make affidavit, before the register or receiver of the proper land office, that he or she enters the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, or for the use of an adjoining farm or plantation owned or occupied by him or herself, and, together with said entry, he or she has not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of this act, more than three hundred and twenty acres, according to the established survey; and if any person or persons taking such oath or affidavit shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

We would say to our friend Costa of the Marysville, (O.) Tribune, that his advice is very good. But it is altogether probable when he becomes thoroughly initiated into the editorial chair, he will learn that he himself has been guilty of worse acts than what he charges upon others: "To err is human."

Hon. John L. Taylor, a whig member of Congress from this State, voted against suspending the rules to allow the introduction of a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive slave law. Will our neighbor of the Republican please make a note of it in his anxiety for fusion?

We would ask our neighbor if he did not sustain the fugitive-slave law while editing the "Carroll Free Press." If so, do you still?

More Confusion.

We stated on Sunday, says the American Union, that the old line whigs in Michigan had repudiated the fusion movement in this state. In Ohio they are doing the same thing. The Somerset Post, one of the staunchest whig papers in the state, or the Union, after disclaiming any sympathy with Giddings & Co., at the North or Toombs & Co., at the South, thus boldly explains its position:

The masses of the whig party stand upon the Baltimore platform of 1852. We stand upon it "proudly erect," and if the Herald man would know our opinions he is referred to it. The great Conservative Whig party is sound to the core, and fully as zealous for the Constitution and the Union as their opponents. We fraternize cordially with the unfilching whigs of the South, who, amid assaults from without and defection within, hold fast their integrity. And hail gladly every whig in the North who goes for his country, and his whole country. We read none out of the whig party but those who a postulate from us to Free Democracy, Southern Rights, or some such spasm of locofocoism. As our creed, and our comrades, are wholly national, all sectionalism is of course, condemned.

The Post "fraternizes cordially with the unfilching whig of the south," every one of whom